



IN DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOM, On MONDAY next, May 23, at Seven in the Evening, A PUBLIC READING Of the following BEAUTIFUL PIECES will be given BY MR SCOTT.

PART I.
Spectator, No. 122.—On Gentleness, from Dr Blair—Scipio restoring the Captive Lady to her Lover, from Thomson.
PART II.
Humorous Scene in Amphitryon—Elegy written in a country Church-yard.
PART III.
Humorous Scene in 1st Henry IV.—Humorous Scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor—Jerningham's Pathetic Story of the Deserter.
PART IV.
Harangues of Brutus and Antony on the Death of Cæsar.
To conclude with
THE FACETIOUS HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN.
The Reading will begin precisely at Seven, and will end before Nine.
Admittance Two Shillings.
Tickets may be had at Mr Scott's, in Baillie Fyfe's clof, and at Dunn's Hotel.

This Day is published,

And Sold by C. ELLIOT, Parliament Square, in Five Volumes 12mo, price 15s. sewed.

AN APOLOGY

FOR THE
LIFE OF GEORGE ANNE BELLAMY,

Late of Covent-Garden Theatre.
Written by herself.—To which is added, her original Letter to John Calcraft, Esq;—The THIRD EDITION.
Of C. ELLIOT may be had—BELL's beautiful Edition of Shakespeare, now publishing, viz. 1. Macbeth, with a fine engraving of Mrs Siddons in Lady Macbeth.—2. Measure for Measure, Mrs Siddons in Isabella.—And 3. The Tempest, Miss Philips in Miranda. Each of the fine paper plays at 1s. 6d. has besides a very fine historical print, done by the best masters. Common copies of the above at 6d. only.

Complete Sets of Bell's Edition of the Poets, 109 volumes, first impressions of the plates at 81. 8s.—And
His British Theatre, 21 volumes, 21. 12s. 6d. in numbers.

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VOLUME FIRST.

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The plan of this work comprehends an inquiry into Music, Poetry, Painting, Architecture, and the other Fine Arts. The present volume contains the Theory and the History of music, ancient and modern.
Also this Day is published—Price 1s. 6d.

A N

Essay on the Life and Character of PETRARCH.

To which are added—SEVEN of his SONNETS.

Translated from the Italian.

APPRAISER AND AUCTIONEER.

MR SMITH, No 1. St Anne's Street, will, on the shortest notice from Town and Country, attend to the APPRAISING and AUCTIONING of Goods of every description, as well as having on commission at the various fairs, for any persons who are pleased to intrust him. And here he cannot omit, in the warmest manner, to express his sincere thanks to those who have already employed him in that line.—From long practice he is well acquainted with Farmer stock, Husbandry utensils, &c. but, above all, he humbly offers himself as being truly fit for selling by auction to the highest bidder, when the goods before-hand have been fairly appraised, and not admitting of puffery or false-bidders, which are the wretched snares in preventing the goods selling fairly.

Meeting with repeated applications from every quarter for buying goods off hand, or realizing them into money as soon as possible—he is induced to submit a plan for the inspection of those that can command a sum adequate to such a purpose, which plan, he is persuaded in his own mind, if properly put in execution, will not only serve those who may engage in it, but the Public in general; and at same time, fall in with the police of this rising City.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND A HOUSE TO LET.

TO be SOLD by public auction, upon Thursday the 19th of May instant.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the house in Canongate, opposite to Queenberry's lodging, which belonged to the late Mrs Sharp of Houston.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon.

W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

N. B. The House to be LET and entered to immediately.—For particulars apply to William Lumdaine clerk to the signet, New Street.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, upon Thursday the 19th current, in Meniot's Land, foot of Allan's Clofe.—The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to the deceased Andrew Crobie, Esq; Advocate, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Sheets, Blankets, and Table Linen, an elegant Book-case, a neat Dressing Table, a number of Fire Arms, Swords and Pistols, some Mathematical Instruments, &c.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold.—R. HAY, Auctioneer.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscaufway, has got to hand a large assortment of very fine TEAS, purchased at the last sales at the India-House, London. Likewise a parcel of high-flavoured Gottenburgh Teas, which he will sell upon equal terms with any dealer or set of dealers in this country, in whole or retail, warranted free from every species of adulteration, mixture, or repacking. Fine Congo, 5s. 6d.—ditto, Souchong, 6s. 6d.—fine Hyson, 7s.—superfine, 8s. and other teas in proportion.
Wines, Foreign and British Spirits, and Groceries as usual, at the most moderate prices.

N. B. Proper discount to those who take chefts.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Custom-house of Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 31 day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, 1149 pounds Fine BLACK TEA.
Not to be repeated.

HALBEATH COLLIERY and SALTWORKS

ARE carried on as formerly; and merchants, shipmasters, and others may depend on dispatch, by applying to Mr Robert Foulis, Inverkeithing.

TURNPIKE MEETING AT KINROSS.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Trustees upon the Turnpike Road betwixt North Queensferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross, upon the last Saturday of May next, being the 25th day of the month; when it is expected the gentlemen from the different counties will attend.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Mr Eden informed the House, that he had a petition to offer to them on behalf of the iron manufacturers of this kingdom, against the propositions of the Irish Parliament. The petitioners, the Hon. member stated, were not, till lately, fully apprised of the extent in which their trade would be injured, if those propositions were adopted. They had understood that the regulation was only to affect bar-iron, in which case they would have had no cause of complaint; but they had since learnt, that a refusal had been given to the application of the manufacturers of bar-iron to be heard by counsel; and that, if the regulation was adopted, it would essentially injure their interests. Mr Eden then moved to bring up the petition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the petition being brought up, which he conceived could not be done consistent with the rules of the House, which had yesterday resolved, that no further petitions should be received against the Irish resolutions; and unless some more forcible and convincing arguments could be adduced, he should vote against receiving the petition, adding, that six weeks ago the petitioners might have stated their objections from as full information on the subject of the propositions of the Irish Parliament as they could be in possession of at this time.

Mr Eden said, a petition of a similar tendency had been expected to be presented yesterday by the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Lord Advocate said, that his omission to offer the petition to the consideration of the House, did not arise from any inattention to the duty he owed to his constituents, but being under the necessity of attending the House of Lords in his professional capacity, when he came to the House of Commons he found he was precluded from the opportunity of complying with the wishes of his constituents, by the House having determined to receive no more petitions against the Irish resolutions.

Mr Fox thought the learned Lord had received the petition early enough to have presented it yesterday.

Mr Thornton (member for Hull) opposed the motion for bringing up the petition, as being calculated for the mere purpose of procrastination.

Mr Hanet agreed with the last speaker.

Mr Jolliffe thought the petition ought to be received, as on two distinct grounds its allegations ought to be attended to; the first was, that the petitioners stated themselves to be aggrieved; and the second was, that the Minister had said, in an early stage of the business respecting the adjustment of a commercial intercourse between England and Ireland, he should be willing at any time to attend seriously to whatever application might be made on the subject of his proposed commercial arrangement with Ireland.

Lord North was of opinion, that the petition might be received, without any violation of the form of parliamentary proceedings.

Sir Richard Lawley opposed the petition being brought up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if the petitioners had alleged, that they had been prevented by any misconduct of his Majesty's Ministers from opposing the resolutions on an earlier day, he should have thought that argument a sufficient ground for deviating from the order of the House against receiving any further petitions; but he was induced to abandon his objection only from the circumstance of it having been stated, that the petitioners were ignorant of the actual tendency of the Irish resolutions till the day before yesterday.

The petition was then brought up; and the House having resolved itself into a Committee, for the further consideration of so much of his Majesty's speech as regards the adjustment of a commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr William Gibbon, an iron manufacturer of Bristol, and Mr Ely, also concerned in that branch, were examined at the bar; and tendency of their evidence, which arose in consequence of questions suggested by Mr Taylor, Mr Powys, Mr Eden, Mr Sloper, Sir William Cunningham, Mr Thornton, &c. &c. went to prove, that if the resolutions of the Irish Parliament were adopted, the trade of England, in the iron branch, must inevitably sustain great injury.

IRISH PROPOSITIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose about half past nine o'clock, to make his motion relative to the Irish propositions. He began by dividing his system into the three following parts, namely, the first and second related to the foreign trade with Ireland, and from thence to Great Britain; and the third related to the return that Ireland was to make to Great Britain for this extension of commerce. He was aware of the great length into which this system of commerce, a subject so complicated as it was, and of so great and important a nature, that he begged the indulgence of the Committee if he should detain them longer than he could possibly be aware of.—He trusted to their liberality, generosity, and candour, in that support which he trusted he should this day experience on this great national question. He stated his ideas in a very clear and conspicuous manner, and made such liberal amendments therein as must have insured him success. He entered very largely into the different resolutions, and made his remarks thereon, and on the different petitions that have been presented against them, and the evidence heard at the bar. He said, that Ireland has had, by the late regulations made in the commercial arrangement of the year 1778, all that could be given; the present was only putting into effect what was before recognized by this country. With regard to Ireland being able to undersell this country in point of commercial concern, there is not the least room to found such an apprehension, and he trusted those alarms, which were spread through the country, would now be done away by the present system: He then proposed the several resolutions for the approbation of the Committee, beginning with the original resolution submitted to the Irish Parliament.

The next observation he had to make was founded on such a principle as would, he supposed, be scarcely controverted. As Ireland was to receive equal advantages with Great Britain, from this extensive commerce, it was but just Ireland should

hold forth such advantages, by laying similar duties on the importation of the produce of foreign articles into Ireland, as was laid on those imported into Great Britain. He should therefore propose another resolution, which he trusted would be found to answer that purpose: That it was highly proper that no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or sale of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every such article, if subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

He entertained not the smallest doubt with respect to Great Britain being ready to adopt and promote any measure, by which she can benefit Ireland, without materially injuring herself. She has already given every advantage of export and import of colonial articles to the sister kingdom. She has given to Ireland the liberty of supplying herself, and any part of the world that Irish ships may go to. So that in fact what is now granted to them by the resolutions, is nothing more than giving effect to what has been recognized by this country.

Such were the amendments he wished to introduce into this system, as would, he trusted, diminish the objections that might be made against it. The apprehensions that the produce of the French West-India islands imported into Ireland would find their way into this country, gave alarm to a very considerable and respectable body of men, namely, the West India planters and merchants of this city; but he trusted his next resolution would obviate those objections; the tenor of which was, that, with all West India goods shipped into Ireland, the original certificates, signed by his Majesty's officers of Customs in the West Indies, be transmitted; and that if such goods be not all sent at the same time, a copy of such certificate, properly authenticated, be transmitted with every future parcel.

He was well aware, that all the objections were not obviated; much yet remained to be done before a completion of this business could be finally effected. However, he trusted that the great objections thereto would be in part, if not wholly done away. It was certainly the general words of the resolution, that the Irish were actually empowered to import every article of the produce of India, the act not binding them that forbids Great Britain to trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

He did not mean to permit them to import any for their own consumption, much less for re-exportation into this kingdom; but the trade should be carried on by an exclusive Company. In this he had no right to expect the acquiescence of Ireland, but he meant to allow a recompence for their consumption of the goods imported by the East India Company. For this end he thought it most equitable to permit their ships, in assisting the outward-bound cargoes, to take in part the produce of Ireland. This restriction on the one hand, and the permission on the other, he wished to effect.

That it is also essential to the settlement, that the produce of no country, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, be imported in Irish vessels so long as that privilege is continued exclusively to the East India Company, but that their ships be at liberty to touch at Ireland, and export from thence to every part of Asia every article of its produce. This he stated to be the outlines of the first part of his system, and which, accompanied with the necessary regulations, he wished the House to adopt. This country, he observed, had treated Ireland as an alien, instead of a sister and partner; but he hoped those prejudices were now done away, and that Great Britain would zealously contribute to a generous sister, and show her gratitude.—He stated the second part of his system to consist in this, that goods now prohibited, subject to duties tantamount to a prohibition, should be imported into each kingdom, paying only such duty as would countervail that internal excise. He said that an alarm had gone abroad in the northern part of this country, respecting the importation of corn and grain, as highly injurious to agriculture and the landed interest of Scotland; this objection he meant to do away, by excepting corn, meal, &c. in this regulation. He then entered into the different resolutions as submitted to the Irish Parliament, with making his observations thereon, and remarked on the different petitions that had been presented, and the evidence that had been heard at the bar.

He dwelt in particular on that part that seemed to create so much alarm with respect to the rivalship. This, he strenuously contended, was no just ground of alarm, as it was clear that Ireland could not rival Great Britain, while England had it in her power to navigate her shipping at a much more reasonable rate than Ireland. He was arraigned for arrogance and self-sufficiency in the prosecution of this business; but no language, however used, should deter him from his duty, when he saw the propriety of persisting therein. It was his intention, he said, to form this arrangement on a basis the most permanent and firm, in the pursuit of which he should never be deterred by clamour or idle misrepresentation. With respect to the cheapness of labour and provisions in Ireland, about which so much had been said, he would only appeal to the recollection of those who were best acquainted with that country, whose testimony could be taken as good authority, whether a poor country was ever known to supplant a rich one in commerce, because rude labour, namely by delving and ditching, was cheaper there than here. It was not the labour of the mechanic or the artisan that was now reasonable, but the poor labouring man whose sole employment was confined to agriculture, which was to wrest from this country every advantage it derived from its opulence, from its experience, and from its maturity. It had appeared from the testimony of a very respectable manufacturer, Mr Brooke, that he had run the hazard of his life by endeavouring to persuade the manufacturers to be contented with the price given by the Manchester people. Granting, at all events, every circumstance with respect to the cheapness being confined to rude labour, let it be considered to



what a comparatively small number of manufacturers it would apply: How little, for instance, would it avail in the articles of silk, cotton, &c. &c. and let every conclusion be drawn that justice will allow. Here the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer applied these arguments to the other branches of manufacture, of paper, glass, leather, and earthen-ware.

He next proceeded to the third part of his system, relative to the return Ireland was to make for receiving this extension of commerce. This had been treated as a precarious return; but was it not evident to the understanding of every gentleman, that as commerce encreased, so would the wealth of the nation proportionably encrease, and of course the surplus of the hereditary revenue also encrease? This surplus was to be appropriated towards the support of the naval force of the empire, in such manner as the Parliament of this kingdom should direct.

He dwelt a considerable time on this part of his speech, and concluded with moving the original resolutions, as transmitted from Ireland, in a speech of upwards of three hours, which he delivered with the most astonishing abilities.

Lord North rose as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down, and said, the Right Hon. Gentleman had introduced so many new resolutions, and so materially changed the face of the propositions, that he would submit it to the candour of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether it would not be proper to adjourn the debate, and cause the new resolutions to be printed for the use of the members, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of reading them with attention, of considering their import, and making themselves masters of their tendency, before they were called upon to decide upon questions of such infinite importance to the two countries, and about which they could as yet be so little informed, in consequence of the very great alterations just introduced by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. There would be something, his Lordship said, so extremely indecent in pressing the House of a sudden to a decision of the leading question, that would pledge them to vote for all the rest of the propositions, before they were apprised of the true meaning of almost any one of them, that he could not for a moment suppose the Right Hon. Gentleman had any idea of urging the Committee to a vote upon the question before they parted, especially considering the very late hour of the night at which the Right Hon. Gentleman had himself made the motion. For his part, his Lordship said, he was utterly incapable of deciding upon the new resolutions which the Right Hon. Gentleman had read in the course of his speech, or of entering into a discussion of their merits; he was not sufficiently informed of their particular turn and tendency, to attempt either: all he could do was to say, that on the first blush of them they appeared to him to be amendments for the better, inasmuch as they materially contradicted and corrected the spirit and principle of the Irish propositions, which, as they had been originally introduced, appeared to him to be in the highest degree objectionable, impolitic, and unwise; and which, as far as he had been able to discover, from having heard the resolutions read once, (and he had listened to the Right Hon. Gentleman with the utmost attention) were yet far from being entirely cured of affording strong grounds for objection, greatly amended as he was ready to confess they were, by the new resolutions. For these reasons, his Lordship said, he should not attempt to argue the grand subject that day, but should merely confine what he had to offer, to take notice of a few of the many things of a personal nature, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to say of him, and of those who sat near him. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he observed, rarely rose without attacking him, and treating him with a degree of marked contempt, to both of which he was most heartily welcome; but he would just remind the Rt.

Hon. Gentleman, that upon any question, and discredited the question itself, for the mover of it rather to content himself with endeavouring to recommend it to the House by an abuse of what others had done on the same subject, than to rest it on its own merits. The Right Hon. Gentleman undoubtedly felt a pleasure in abusing him, and therefore it shewed his ingenuity to fix upon such subjects as would serve to gratify his favourite propensity, tho' they would not afford much ground for sound reasoning in their support, or bear any great degree of compliment. Having made these ironical remarks on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's conduct, Lord North proceeded to a justification of himself from Mr Pitt's attack, and, by a reference to facts, proved, that what he had granted to Ireland, when he had the honour of being first Lord of the Treasury, had not been what the Right Honourable Gentleman had stated, nor any thing like what the Right Honourable Gentleman now proposed to grant, but merely a right to export and import to and from the West Indies, under certain circumstances of circumscription, safety, and security to the commercial rights of this country. So far was he, his Lordship said, from having been at any time willing to go the length of sacrificing the commercial interests of Great Britain to Ireland, that he had uniformly opposed such an idea on every occasion, when the subject had come under consideration; and impressed with this sentiment, it was, that he had that day come down to the House determined to vote against the propositions, which he certainly should have done, had they stood in their original form. His Lordship next entered into an investigation of the circumstances alluded to by a pamphleteer, who had, he said, been instructed to abuse him, and whose arguments and stile so nearly corresponded with those of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that a stranger would have thought the pamphleteer and the Right Honourable Gentleman were one and the same person. He contended, that it was unfair for any man to consider the report of a speech in Parliament given in a Parliamentary Register, or a newspaper, as a sufficient authority to urge it against him, as a proof of his argument or his declarations. It so happened, however, that the speech in question, given as it was, did not furnish ground sufficient to make out the pamphleteer's reasoning, or to prove that he had ever been an advocate for a surrender of the commerce of Great Britain to Ireland. His Lordship read some extracts from the speech, as cited in the pamphlet, which fully corroborated his reasoning. He recapitulated also the whole of the transactions on the subject of the different cessions that had been made to Ireland while he was in office, shewing that they had originated in an address of the Irish Parliament pleading their poverty and distress; that when the cessions were made, the Parliament of Ireland voted addresses of thanks expressing their gratitude for what had been granted them in the warmest terms, declaring themselves perfectly satisfied with it, and praising the goodness of his Majesty, and the wisdom of his councils, for having done them so essential a service. His Lordship read extracts from all these various do-

cuments as he proceeded, which abundantly confirmed the whole of his statement. He afterwards entered loosely and cursorily into some arguments relative to the particular effect that passing the propositions would have upon our different manufactures, and especially on the manufacture of iron, one of the most important we had. He at length concluded with paying a handsome compliment to Ireland, professing great goodwill towards that country, and repeating what he had said at the beginning of his speech, relative to an immediate adjournment, declaring his expectation, that from motives of candour and decency, the Right Honourable Gentleman would accede to such a motion.

Mr Fox rose about one o'clock, and spoke on the subject for more than three hours. He prefaced his speech with saying, that considering the vast variety of matter perfectly new, together with the numerous alterations of that with which they were acquainted, the Committee must excuse him if he should be forced to take up a considerable part of their time. At so late an hour this was certainly a very disagreeable matter; and he was in hopes that the very proper motion made by his noble friend, for moving to report progress, to print the resolutions, and to sit again, would have met the cheerful concurrence of his Majesty's Minister. In the particular circumstances of the case, surely, it would be decent and becoming to adopt that measure; and he would not prevent any gentleman from rising to inform the Committee, that the motion of the noble Lord would not be brought to a vote. If they persisted however in their determination to force the House to decide on a set of propositions perfectly new, unheard of, and unexpected, in less time than the Right Hon. Gentleman had occupied in stating them, he must, however loath to intrude upon the time of the Committee at so late an hour, go pretty much at length into the examination of the subject. There were no less than sixteen new resolutions, together with the eleven old ones, so that at one o'clock in the morning he had to call the attention of the Committee to the discussion of no less than twenty-seven resolutions.

With respect to the merit of being the sole author of this system, he was most ready to give the Right Hon. Gentleman the credit which was due to him, of his being the sole author. To him alone belonged the merit or the demerit of inventing this new system; for undoubtedly it flowed from no necessity, it sprung from no urgent complaints on the part of the people of Ireland, from no case made out. It was without division his own. It was, he confessed, with considerable astonishment, that he heard the Right Hon. Gentleman that day state his new propositions; which were directly, totally, and vitally in contradiction to the system on which he had set out, and from which, if they had trusted to his own declaration, they would have believed it impossible for him to deviate.

He had always considered that the boasted basis of the Right Hon. Gentleman's system was reciprocity in correspondent duties, and reciprocity in prohibitions. This principle the Right Hon. Gentleman had completely abandoned in these new propositions; for particularly in the article of beer, an exception was made to the reciprocity on correspondent duties; and in the 7th resolution, a change was made with respect to prohibitions. The Right Hon. Gentleman had therefore retracted and recanted his original principles—He had abandoned the ground on which he had set out, and which he had so solemnly pledged himself, that the whole of his system should stand or fall. He had abandoned the reciprocity of correspondent duties; he had abandoned the reciprocal prohibition of raw materials; and had now come forward with a set of propositions diametrically and fundamentally opposite to his first system, which at the same time he had said could admit of no change, and was to be irrevocable.

He was with his usual alacrity, reprobated the charge which was imputed to him of rashness in the original propositions: But had not his conduct been rash? Had not the Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct that day given the most unequivocal testimony to the original rashness of his system? What could be a more decisive proof of original rashness than complete retraction? These alterations the Committee was now called upon in another rash hour to decide upon, without deliberation, and without enquiry. Though he was not ready to give judgment on them from having heard them once cursorily read over, he must yet say, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman persisted in forcing the Committee to a vote on propositions, which they had not heard till after midnight, he must give his direct negative, as conceiving them to be at the best unnecessary, perhaps, and most likely as pernicious, and as fraught with consequences too alarming to be harboured even in imagination.

He said he must congratulate the country on the happy escape which they had made from the system which the Right Hon. Gentleman had proposed two months ago. That system was within four and twenty hours of being carried through that House. The Right Hon. Gentleman inveighed against the opposition which was made to it. He, with his usual high tone, called the arguments of the side of the House on which he sat, the ebullitions of faction, envy, and disappointment. He called their solemn appeal to the nation and the legislature, artifices to excite unnecessary clamour. But what now was acknowledged by the Right Hon. Gentleman?—that the system which he had proposed two months ago was deficient and erroneous—that it was fraught with innumerable dangers; and that if it had passed, it must have been most injurious to the country. The Right Hon. Gentleman had painted, in the most glowing colours, what must have been the evils of passing the resolutions which he had proposed into a law.

If these resolutions had passed, it now appeared that we should have for ever lost the monopoly of the East-India trade. We could no longer have renewed the exclusive charter of the Company—but Ireland must have shared with us in that trade; or at least we must have depended totally on the liberal nature of that kingdom for power to renew the charter.—If these resolutions had passed into a law, we must have hazarded the whole of the revenue arising from spirits, as no power would have existed in this country to have distinguished, and consequently prevented the introduction of foreign spirits into this country under the name of Irish. We should have given up in trust to the sister-kingdom the navigation act, which had been the source of our greatness, and which had been always considered as so essential to our commercial welfare. We should not have had the security of bonds and caskets in our intercourse with Ireland, as we find necessary in our internal traffic from port to port, as a security against contraband trade. We should not have stipulated that the Irish should not give bounties, nor allow drawbacks on goods exported to our colonies, by which it would have been left in their power to have

given such a decisive advantage to their own manufactures in our colonies, as must have endangered, if not lost to us, the colonial market.—We should not have provided that permanent high duties, instead of annual high duties, should be laid in Ireland, on the produce of foreign colonies; so that, at any future time, Ireland might have taken off those annual duties which then existed, and have given free admission to the produce of foreign colonies, to the ruin of our own—a thing which it was too probable they might be intigated to do from interest. We should therefore have been bound for ever to the performance of our disadvantageous part of the bargain, and they would not have been bound to their part. The incongruity of the fifth resolution would have been overlooked; by which a monstrous absurdity would have been suffered to exist, as well as an evil; for the Irish would have been able to have drawn the resource from our consumption.

Such were the evils which would have taken place on the confession of the Right Hon. Gentleman, if the resolutions which he proposed two months ago had passed into a law. All these most alarming consequences must have resulted; all these the Right Hon. Gentleman had now acknowledged, and had this day moved resolutions to correct. In doing that, he had completely changed the ground on which he set out. He declared that the spirit of his system was to square and conclude the relative situation of the two kingdoms, and this was to be accomplished by complete reciprocity. That principle had been abandoned in the particular exception of beer, and still more so in the remarkable change which was now made in the 7th resolution, in which the prohibition of drawbacks was no longer reciprocal. Reciprocity, therefore, which was the vital principle, the spirit, the quintessence of his system, was abandoned. This was proved, not only from what he himself said in that House, but, if they might trust to the report of a newspaper, was still more so in the speech of Mr Orde: That Mr Orde's speech was not misrepresented he believed, from a good reason; that though he was several days in London, he never took his seat in the House to declare that it was misrepresented, though arguments were daily founded upon it.

That the alterations which Mr Pitt had now proposed were for the better, he was ready most cheerfully to admit. They certainly made the system more palatable to Englishmen. He mentioned them, to shew the House the benefits of deliberation and delay in a business of such magnitude. He mentioned them to shew the benefits of that fortunate alarm which gentlemen on his side of the House had spread two months ago; by which time had been obtained, by which the country had been able to come forward, and to give those lights to the House which had been the happy means of producing the important alterations which they had heard proposed that day. He mentioned them to shew what must have been the consequence if they had implicitly given into the system, which the rashness of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he would not say the ignorance, but which his extraordinary confidence in himself had induced him to peremptorily, and so triumphantly to propose.

There was another and a greater reason for his mentioning these things, and that was to shew the Committee that there was occasion for more delay. They would be taught by this experience, that benefits were to be derived from inquiry and discussion. If in two months so many, and such important errors had been discovered, what might they not expect from longer time, and more general discussion? If the Right Hon. Gentleman had in two months gleaned so much from the gentlemen opposite to him—from those gentlemen, whose ideas he certainly was not much disposed to avowedly and ingenuously to adopt, however he might sloop secretly to benefit from them—what might they not expect when his bright intellects should have been worked on the suggestions with which they had furnished him? What might not be fruits of those ideas which had sprung up on the opposite side of the House, when he should

—Transplant them to his own fair garden,

“Where the Sun always shines?”

Nothing, surely, could be more beneficial than to wait for their mature production. He was sensible that the gentlemen round him would be happy to intrust the progeny of their minds to his culture. If he was a plagiary, he was a plagiary uncommonly endowed; for he decorated that which he stole in such gay and luxuriant apparel; he enriched it with such additions of flowers and embroidery; that though the parents might recognize their offspring, they must be proud to see them so superiorly ornamented, and must be happy that the Right Hon. Gentleman had condescended to adopt, and make them his own. There was one thing rather remarkable in the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman this night; he had deviated from his usual practice. It was usual for him to reprobate while he adopted their ideas: This night he had not done so; he had not, as usual, accompanied his acceptance of their advice with any expressions of his contempt.

In respect to the letter of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which Mr Pitt had referred to, he did not expect that even from him that letter would be held out as an evidence of the noble Lord's having the wit to countenance such a system as the present. The letter had been read, and the Committee would judge for themselves. He would only say, that that letter spoke the sentiments of all his Majesty's servants at that time, and it shewed that the system which they opposed now, they had set their faces against then. He could not help here, he said, making a remark, *en passant*, of a curious distinction which the Right Hon. Gentleman was fond of making—a distinction which manifested a kind of something which he did not know well how to describe—an over-pleasure with his own situation. When he spoke of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon in his characters of first Lord of the Treasury, and as one of the Secretaries of State, he considered him as essentially different. He attached to the one all the dignity of superior and almost sole authority, and sole responsibility—while in the other he considered him rather as acting under or with a Ministry, than as a Minister. In like manner, when he reprobated coalitions—he seemed to do it in the same spirit—His charge was for coalescing with the Prime Minister, who conducted the American war—while he defended his own coalitions with men who had been equally active in the countenance and support of that war, by insinuating that he had only coalesced with inferior characters—Lord Chancellors of England, and such like people of no account—but he had not been so infamous as to coalesce with a Chancellor of the Exchequer and a First Lord of the Treasury—with that great superintending Minister, who was the soul of the system which he professed. This sort of over-pleasure was certainly pardonable, as it led to no ill consequence.

Mr Fox then made a reference to the new Board of Trade

acted under the name of a Committee of Privy Council. This Board was strangely treated in being appointed to enquire into the merits of this system, not before it was proposed, but at the time, or rather afterwards. It was evident that this Board were kept in the dark at first about the intentions of the ministers. They shewed by their report that they were not entrusted with the secret. The Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of that Board (Mr Jenkinson) had not at that time gained the same degree of confidence which he now had with the minister. It appeared that they were totally in the dark. Mr Jenkinson said that they did not send for the witnesses who gave them evidence. The witnesses declared they were sent for by Mr Rose. Oh! exclaimed Mr Jenkinson, we know nothing of Mr Rose; we have nothing to do with the Treasury. It was said of simplicity of action, "that the right hand knew not what the left hand did." Such, perhaps, was the system observed between the Treasury and the Board—but which of the two was the right hand, and which the left in this business, it was not easy to suggest. Certainly the minister had till of late been fond of disclaiming certain obnoxious connexions. He had with a high tone reprobated any friendship or intimacy with that Right Hon. Gentleman who had been long suspected of having too much influence in the government of this country. But when the Irish propositions had excited such an alarm—when the minds of men were irritated by so lavish a surrender of every thing that was dear—when the minister began to feel himself weak and tottering—his high flown language with respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman, and his proud rejection of his assistance abated, and he was more conciliating in his manners—This was by no means strange—Miser makes us acquainted with strange companions. The Right Hon. Gentleman indeed seemed not to know what to do; there was an indecision about him, that would induce people to think either that he did not know what steps to take, or that seeing which were best, he had not resolution enough to pursue them. Though aided by the advice of a Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Jenkinson) he had no steadiness; one day speaking in a most lofty strain, not a word was to be altered in the propositions; when lo! the next, falling from the stile of loftiness, he and his friend being crest-fallen,

Pelcus et Telephus cum pauper et exul uterque,
Proicit ampullas et suscipiunt verba.

Mr Fox made several observations on different articles which would be materially affected by these resolutions, and animadverted on the arguments of Mr Pitt. He had said, that giving to the Irish the benefit of the English market for colonial produce, though it would not enable them to hurt us in the English market, would yet avail them considerably; for having this English issue, they would henceforth avail themselves more of the foreign market. This was one of the most unfortunate arguments he had heard from the most unfortunate reasoner. If it was true of the colonial produce, that having the English market as an issue would avail them in the foreign market; it held equally true of their manufactures, and they would by this means be enabled to meet the English manufactures abroad. Thus an end was put to the invective thrown on the manufacturers for having asserted in evidence that they would have a dangerous competition in the foreign market. But did the Right Hon. Gentleman know, that to colonial produce the British market was every thing, and the foreign market nothing?

That the navigation act was in danger from the system, as it originally stood, was evident from the remedy which the Minister now proposed; a remedy which would certainly occasion very material consideration, for it indicated that notwithstanding the independence of Ireland, in commercial laws, and external legislation, she was still to be governed by Britain. The remedy was, that she should agree to follow whatever restrictions or regulations the Parliament of Great Britain should think it necessary in future to lay on their navigation. For all this very hazardous remedy he was still dissatisfied; he thought that we should in truth give up our fundamental laws into the custody of the Irish nation. It would become their interest to evade them. Foreign sugars would find their way into their ports; for in all national transactions of commerce, he who trusted to the rashness of his own imaginary ideas of right, in preference to the information of experience, would find himself miserably deceived. When it was the interest of a nation to overlook breaches of law, the law would be broken. If it should be the interest of Ireland to admit sugar in American ships, was it not likely that American ships would visit their shores? Was it not likely that Corke, according to Mr Orde's declaration, would become the emporium, or, as he afterwards refined it, the medium, by means of the second resolution?

The argument that great capital would over-balance cheapness of labour, was not true in all cases. Nothing was so ridiculous as to say, that a general maxim would admit of no exception. Cheapness of labour and provision would triumph over capital, at times: it had done so: several of our manufacturers had, on that account, travelled into the north; and, for the same reason, they would migrate into Ireland. In manufactures of rude labour, the consequence would be first felt. He mentioned the manufacture of worsted yarn; which, by cheapness of living, the Irish manufactured 50 per cent. cheaper than us.

By the 7th resolution England tied its hands in no future time to prohibit the export of raw materials. This was a most alarming provision—It would not be in our power by this means to prevent raw materials from going to France, and every other rival that we now had, or might have in any manufacture.

By the 9th proposition, which he must reprobate the most, we ever surrendered the only power which we had to enforce the due performance of the bargain on the part of Ireland. By surrendering the linen trade, we gave up every thing that could secure us against the future caprices of the sister kingdom. That man looked improperly for peace who threw from his hands the weapons of war. True policy suggested that, with a disposition for peace, we should always have the means of defensive war.

The compensation for the concessions he objected to most strenuously. As an Irishman, to make a permanent grant he should consider as subversive of liberty—as an Englishman, he should not accept of it, because he would not accept of that which the Irish nation ought not to give, and which, if it were proper, was not worth accepting. Let it be remembered, that we now contributed to the support of the army; and what security should we have that she might not stop her maintenance of the army when bound to supply the navy? She might take from the one just what she gave to the other.

He desired to know what assurance Mr Pitt could give them besides fine words, that the Irish nation would be satisfied even with this system. Had they any security from experience? When Lord North, in 1780, gave them a free trade to the colonies, they declared themselves fully satisfied; but in a few months they said the contrary. When the administration of which he was a member in 1783 gave them a free constitution, they declared that a question could never occur between the two nations; and yet in the very next session they were called upon for more. These things too were granted by this country on the declaration of the greatest and best informed men of Ireland, that they were the things precisely wanted; on the declarations of Mr Hussey Burgh, Mr Grattan, and others. What security had they that this would be more conclusive than the former grants? Was it because it was proposed by an English Gentleman, Mr Orde, who knew nothing of their wants or their disposition? Or was it because it was given them without being asked for, and without knowing whether it was what they wanted?

It was certainly true, that one nation might not lose by another's opening a new channel of commerce; but it so happened, that in this new system Ireland could not gain any one thing which England would not lose. This constituted the impolicy of the system; for, by this means, it would stir up jealousy, and make Englishmen and Irishmen look at one another with cold hearts and suspicious eyes.

Another objection to this system was, that it would revive all that they had been striving, by the commutation act and others, to suppress, the evil of smuggling. He instanced the article of gloves and silks, where now the *onus probandi* lay on the person in whose custody the articles suspected of being contraband were found. Could any dealer attempt to prove that the article was Irish? It would be absurd to impose such a hardship on him; and there would be therefore no prevention of smuggling.

He concluded therefore with supplicating the House to take time, to insist upon delay, to deliberate, to enquire before they determined on this immense system, which would make an entire revolution. No confusion was to be dreaded by a measure so moderate. Ireland was not in disorder; or, if she was, it was the violent proceedings of the present ministers that had made them so. He was not disposed to deliver up the English commerce for Irish slavery. He reminded the House, that the whole manufacturing interest of the kingdom had united in declaring that the system would be ruinous. Not one body, except one, had suggested a syllable in its support. The voice of the people used to be the watchword of the present Ministry. When the manufacturers declared themselves against his India bill, a measure out of the common road of manufacturers, then their voice was to be considered as holy and commanding; but when they spoke with one language about their own particular concerns, in the study of which they had spent their lives, then they were declared to know nothing of the matter, and the House was modestly called upon to decide on the iron trade, the cotton trade, and the other manufactures, as men infinitely more enlightened than the manufacturers themselves. If they were so, let them act in God's name, and discharge their consciences; but such a proposition was too ridiculous to be for a moment maintained.

Mr Dempster pointed out the necessity of taking care of the linen gauze trade of Scotland, and making a law that the English and Irish might have a reciprocal right to fish on each others coasts.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland and Sir W. Cunningham were of the same opinion, and mentioned some other regulations necessary to be made, which were not in the present resolutions.

Mr Jenkinson supported the resolutions, on the ground of their necessity.

Mr Fox, Mr Brickdale, Mr Wyndham, Colonel North, Mr Vyner, Lord Surry, Mr Powys, Lord North, and Mr Sheridan, spoke against the Resolutions, chiefly on the indecency and unbecoming behaviour of the Minister cramming down the throats of the members, resolutions moved after midnight, that were to bind two countries for ever; and argued and supplicated the minister to have the resolutions printed, that the members might see them, read them, and endeavour to understand them, which it was impossible to do in the way they were read over during Mr Pitt's speech.

Lord Surrey remarked, that the Minister had prided himself on there being no petition from Yorkshire; now the fact was, there had been several meetings of the principal clothiers of Yorkshire, and they had not come to any resolution to petition, but they had sent letters up to instruct their representatives to vote against the resolutions; to which their representatives had sent for answer, that they could not obey their commands, being pledged to support the Minister; the clothiers of Yorkshire, therefore, had desired him to convey their sentiments, as their own members had refused to obey their commands.

Mr Wilberforce rose to give his reasons, but was suddenly taken ill.

Mr Vyner moved, that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr Gifford put the question, whether he should leave the chair? The Committee divided at seven o'clock in the morning.

Ayes	155
Noes	281
Majority	126

Tellers—for the Ayes, Col. North, for the Noes, Lord Mahon.

Correct Statement from the JOURNALS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

House in a Committee on the Irish trade.

Question proposed,

"That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries, and that a full participation of commercial advantages should be permanently secured to Ireland whenever a provision, equally permanent and secure, should be made by the Parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expenses in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire."

Afterwards motion made, and question put,

"That the Chairman do now leave the chair,"

Committee divided,

Ayes	155	Noes	281
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It was proposed, that the question should be divided—first question ending at both countries.

Question put on the first question, and agreed to.

And the second question being proposed, an amendment was moved thereto, by inserting, after *advantages*, the words, "As far as may be consistent with the essential interest of the manufactures, revenue, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain."

Question put, "that these words be therein inserted,"

Committee divided,

Ayes	125	Noes	249
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Another amendment was afterwards proposed,

To leave out from *Ireland* to the end of the question, and to insert,

"Great Britain confiding in the experienced good faith, generosity, and honour of Ireland, that, in proportion to her growing prosperity, she will contribute to the necessary expenses of protecting the general interests of the empire."

Question put, that these words be inserted,

Passed in the negative.

Second question put, and agreed to:

Committee to sit again on Thursday.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, May 13.

Captain Hooper, of the Good Intent, arrived at Cowes from St Vincent, on the 16th ult. lat. 42. 10. N. long. 36. W. spoke Captain Thomas New, from Virginia to London, all well. On the 19th ditto, lat. 46. 16. N. long. 27. W. spoke Captain Boucher, of the London, from London to Quebec, all well; and on the 4th inst. lat. 49. 23. N. long. 9. W. spoke Captain Brown, of the Fairy, from Bristol to St Kitt's; all well.

L O N D O N.

Last night, there was a meeting of the General Chamber of Manufacturers, to consider of the very material change which has taken place in the Irish resolutions, and to determine what steps they should take in the business. They agreed, as the first movement, to inform the manufacturing communities with whom they are connected, of the alterations and additions which Mr Pitt has proposed, and which involved so much new and unexpected matter, as to make further time indispensably necessary to the formation of a proper judgment of the system as it now stands. At the same time, they agreed to adjourn only to Tuesday next, in order then to consider what further application it may be advisable to make to Parliament to gain delay till the country should be apprised of the new case.

The Royal assent was yesterday given to twenty public, and fourteen private bills. Among the former were the Scots Distillery bill, and the bill for the improvement of the city of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 14.

"You will have perceived by the London papers, that the House of Commons last from Thursday last till past eight o'clock on Friday morning, as you were advised would be the case, and that the Minister carried two general propositions, or a general proposition divided into two parts. This, however, is by no means to be considered as any reason for believing, that the propositions for regulating the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland will be carried, as the propositions agreed to are such, that any member might have acceded to them, without thereby giving any cause for imagining that they would approve of the others. Indeed, the contrary is so much the fact, that it is the opinion of well-informed politicians, that they will not be carried, though there is every reason to think they will not be brought to an issue the present session.

"The minister has made sixteen new resolutions, to modify the eleven propositions; but the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at a general meeting, were of opinion, that they rendered the business more unintelligible and alarming than ever; and it is expected, that petitions will be presented against them, praying to be heard by their counsel. Should this be the case, and nothing can be more likely, it will be impossible for the minister to get through the matter this session; and perhaps it will also be so, should the new resolutions occasion no delay, as petitions will be presented against the old ones, and counsel heard against them, when they come before the Lords.

"Indeed, it were much to be wished, that the Irish propositions should be *negatived*, or *postponed*, since they are so universally obnoxious, that should they be *passed*, the most dreadful consequences may probably be the case.

"The new taxes give great dissatisfaction. The tax on maid-servants is esteemed a very bad one, as it may occasion many families to discharge one, or two, who may have three or more, in order to avoid paying ten, or twenty shillings a year. The tax on *shopkeepers* is still more odious, and will meet with a very general and violent opposition, as a most partial and oppressive tax; but a very good reason, the friends of ministry say, is to be given, why the *merchants* are to be exempt from it, and that is, because they will be taxed enough by the Irish propositions, should they pass.

"The Lords are adjourned till Monday fortnight, and the Commons till Wednesday, on which day the bill for laying the new tax on shops will be brought in, when it will receive a very strong opposition, especially from the members of the cities of London and Westminster."

Died at Inverness, on Tuesday 10th instant, Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, Esq.

To-morrow, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland sits down, when it is expected Sir Harry Moncrieffe-Wellwood will unanimously be chosen Moderator.

Yesterday, the City Guard were reviewed upon the Canon Hill, according to annual custom. They were honoured with the attendance of the Lord Provost upon this occasion, and went through their several evolutions and firings to the satisfaction of his Lordship, and a numerous company of spectators.

Monday, the 58th regiment arrived from England, and are cantoned in the Cattle, in place of the 63d and part of the 28th, which have marched for Ayr, Dundee, &c.

Orders, it is said, were received at Cork last week for upwards of 120,000l. worth of goods for the West Indian and American markets; the greater part of this sum will centre in Dublin, as it is for articles manufactured in no other part of the kingdom.

On account of the extraordinary length of the debate in the House of Commons, a number of advertisements, &c. are delayed.

A House, with Garden and Offices,

IN CANONGATE.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately, a convenient HOUSE, all within itself, with two small Flower Plots and Offices. The access from the street is by the first close above Queensberry lodging, and there is also an easy access by the fourth back of Canongate. For particulars enquire at William Hamilton and Son.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

May 1. Morning Star of and from Leith, Clouston, for Dantzick, in ballast.
Betsey and Susan of Arbroath, Robb, from Stavanger, for Riga, in ditto.
2. Betsey of Kirkcaldy, Swine, from Dysart, for Dantzick, with coals.
Greenock of Greenock, Tarbet, from Gottenburgh, for Riga, with herrings.
Fortune of Leith, Anderson, from Marstrand, for Memel, ballast.
Maria of ditto, Cruden, from ditto, for Dantzick, with herrings.
Arbroath Smack of and from Arbroath, Johnston, for Riga, ballast.
Elfinore, May 3. 1785. Wind Northerly. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.—May 13. Peggy, Mathie, from Norway, with timber; Eleonora, Kerr, from Llay, with goods.—14. Adventure, Macneil, from Barbadoes, with goods; North Carolina, Macneil, from Wilmington, with goods; Bell, Sharp, from Liverpool, with goods; Sisters, Macgregor, from Ballochmish, with slates; Brothers, Ferguson, from —, with timber; Justitia, Cock, from Norway, with timber.
SAILED, Lark, Hunter, for Waterford, with tobacco.

FIFESHIRE.

Cupar, May 17. 1785.

THE Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and other Heritors of the shire of Fife, at a numerous meeting held here this day, having taken the proposed Resolutions betwixt Great Britain and Ireland into consideration, are unanimously of opinion, That if these Resolutions shall be passed into a law, the same would prove highly prejudicial to the Landed Interest of this country, as well as to its commerce and manufactures.—And have agreed to, and signed a petition to both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying, that these Resolutions may not be passed into a law; or at least, that the further consideration of them may be delayed till another session of Parliament, in order that a measure, which so deeply involves the interest of the whole kingdom, may be canvassed and decided upon with that deliberation which the importance of its object and seriousness of its consequences require. And the meeting having also taken into consideration, the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, laying a duty on Horses kept and used for the purpose of riding, are unanimously of opinion, That if the tax is so explained, as to make actual farmers liable for Horses necessarily, and bona fide kept for the purpose of husbandry, though occasionally used in riding, it will be highly oppressive to one of the most useful bodies of men in this country; and they recommend it to their representative in Parliament, to use his endeavour to procure a repeal of that Act, if it shall be attempted to be extended, so as to affect persons falling under that description.—And they order this to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the meeting, by
WILLIAM FERGUSON Preses.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Edinburgh, April 14. 1785.

SIR,
THE Receiver General having had peremptory directions from the Office for Taxes in London, to settle his accounts in time coming quarterly, and to pay in his receipts accordingly, I have to acquaint you of this resolution, and to request that you will be punctual in your remittances of the Land Tax, and other Taxes and duties collected by you, that each quarter may be paid into this Office within six weeks after it falls due. I shall otherwise be under the necessity, without farther notice, of applying for a quarterly party, and other necessary execution of the law, to force payment of the arrears, which you may believe, will be very disagreeable to this Office. I hope, therefore, you will make your remittances in such time as to prevent these measures. I am,
SIR,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN GORDON, D. R. G.

To the Collector of the Land Tax, Roxburghshire.

Edinburgh Land-Tax Office.

IN consequence of the above letter, notice is hereby given, to all the Heritors of the county of Roxburgh, to pay in their Land Tax and other Taxes quarterly, on or before the 24th of June, 20th September, 24th December, and 23rd of March; and those that fail, or neglect to pay in this manner, will be quartered upon, agreeable to the above letter from the Receiver General's Office.

SALE of a TAN-WORK in St ANDREWS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Andrew Glasgow, vintner in St Andrews, upon Monday the 23d day of May current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.
THAT TAN-WORK, with the houses and pertinents lying at the foot of the West Burn Wynd, St Andrews, possessed by David Gullen, tanner.
The progress of writs, and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Stewart Grace, clerk of St Andrews.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE FRIENDSHIP,

THOMAS RITCHIE MASTER,
Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 21st current.
N. B. The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.
The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, or at George Ritchie's house, Leith.



FOR OPORTO, The New Brigantine JUNO,

PETER GAVIN MASTER,
Will sail from Leith for Oporto about the 1st of June, and returns directly with what Wines may offer.
Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Company, Leith.



FOR LEGHORN, THE ANN,

JAMES MARTIN MASTER,
Presently lying at Grangemouth, and will sail for Leghorn about the end of May, or early in June.
For freight or passage outward, apply to Henry Swinton at Grangemouth.
The Ann will call at Lisbon, or any other port in that quarter, if a suitable freight offers.
GRANGEMOUTH, May 14. 1785.



For Halifax and Newberry, near Boston,

The New Brigantine PEGGY,

FRANCIS RITCHIE MASTER,
WILL be ready to receive goods and passengers on board at Greenock by the 10th of May, and clear to sail by the 10th of June.
The Peggy is a fine strong vessel of about 250 tons burden, well calculated for sailing, and completely fitted up for the good accommodation of passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to John Laird and Co. or the Master in Greenock.

N. B. Newberry is the highest port to the state of Vermont.
Greenock, 12th March 1785.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

MAY 16. 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors, That the days of paying the Dividend, are Wednesday and Thursday weekly, from ten to two o'clock.

The Premiums and King's-duty due upon Insurances in this office at the present term of *Whitsunday*, are desired to be paid up immediately; as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.—Persons insured will please, therefore, call at the office; where receipts are granted for the annual premiums, and policies issued for new Insurances.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of BLACKWOOD, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, and of JOHN JOHNSTON.

THAT in consequence of a late advertisement requiring the Creditors of Blackwood, Johnston, and Company, merchants in Glasgow; and of John Johnston, merchant there, one of the partners thereof, as an individual, to meet upon the 29th day of March last, for the purpose of choosing an interim factor upon their sequestrated estates, several of the Creditors accordingly met, and made choice of Andrew Jack, merchant in Glasgow, to be interim factor upon the sequestrated estates of the bankrupts, of which office he accepted, and found caution as is required. That at that meeting, the Creditors present, in terms of the powers vested in them by the statute, appointed the general meeting of Creditors for choosing a trustee upon the sequestrated estates, to be held in the house of Peter McKinnlay vintner in Glasgow, upon Friday the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock afternoon.

Mr Jack, therefore, now intimates the sequestration to all concerned, and requires them, or their doers properly authorized, to meet at the time and place before mentioned, for the purposes before expressed; and farther informs, that Friday the 8th day of April current, and Thursday of in each of the three subsequent weeks, are set apart for examining Mr Johnston, the only partner of the Company now in Scotland, his family and servants, both with respect to the Company affairs, and his own as an individual, at 12 o'clock mid-day of each of these days; the place of examination to be within the ordinary Court-house in Glasgow, in presence of the Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, or his substitute, where the Creditors who can do it, are requested to attend. AND JACK.

Glasgow, April 1. 1785.

NOTICE

To ANDREW BLACKWOOD'S CREDITORS.

THAT, in consequence of an advertisement lately published in this paper, requiring the Creditors of Andrew Blackwood merchant in Glasgow, to meet upon the 19th of April current, for the purpose of choosing an interim factor upon Mr Blackwood's sequestrated estate, several of the Creditors accordingly met upon that day, and made choice of Andrew Jack merchant in Glasgow, to be interim factor upon the bankrupt's sequestrated estate; of which office he accepted, and found caution, as is required.

That, at that meeting, the Creditors present, in terms of the powers vested in them by the statute, appointed the General Meeting of Creditors, for choosing a Trustee upon the sequestrated estate, to be held in the house of Peter Mackinlay vintner in Glasgow, on Friday the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock afternoon.

Mr Jack, therefore, hereby intimates the sequestration to all concerned; and requires them, or their doers properly authorized, to meet, time and place before mentioned, for the purposes before expressed. And farther informs, that Thursday the 18th day of April current, and the Thursday in each of the three succeeding weeks, are set apart for the purpose of examining the bankrupt and his family, at twelve o'clock mid-day of each of these days, and within the Sheriff-court house of Glasgow, where the Creditors who chuse it are requested to attend.

Glasgow, April 22. 1785.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDERSON and IMRIE in Company, Merchants in Glasgow.

THE Lord Swinton officiating as Ordinary on the bills, did upon the 17th current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate belonging to the saids Anderson and Imrie, as in company, or as individuals, wherever situated, and appointed their Creditors to meet in the house of Peter McKinnlay vintner in Glasgow, upon Monday the 23d of May current at 12 o'clock noon, to name an interim factor thereon, in terms of the statute.

This intimation is therefore given to the Creditors, that they may attend the above meeting by themselves or mandators properly authorized, and qualified to vote as the statute points out.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT JOHNSTON Baker in Coldstream.

THAT, upon the application of said Robert Johnston, with concurrence of one of his creditors, Lord Swinton officiating as Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon the 17th of May current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Robert Johnston, wherever situated, and appointed his creditors to meet a Coldstream, within the house of James Wilson vintner there, upon the 30th of May current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuse an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, as the act of Parliament directs.

This notice is therefore given, that the Creditors of the said Robert Johnston may attend said meeting, for the purpose aforesaid, bringing with them their grounds of debt, in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS JOHNSTON, Sudler in Coldstream.

THAT upon the application of the said Thomas Johnston, with concurrence of one of his creditors, Lord Swinton, officiating as Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon the 17th of May current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Thomas Johnston, wherever situated, and appointed his creditors to meet at Coldstream, within the house of James Wilson vintner there, upon the 30th of May current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuse an interim factor, upon the said sequestrated estate, as the act of Parliament directs.

This notice is therefore given, that the creditors of the said Thomas Johnston may attend said meeting, for the purpose aforesaid, bringing with them their grounds of debt, in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM McLELLAND Bleacher in Pollockshaws.

UPON the 26th March last, the Lord Ellick, Ordinary officiating on the bills, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said William McLELLAND, in terms of the statute of the 23d of his present Majesty; and at a general meeting of the creditors on the 11th May current, Alexander McCulloch writer in Glasgow was elected trustee, and his appointment confirmed by the Lord Ordinary on the bills the 17th current.

The said trustee, therefore, in terms of the 31st section of the said statute, requires all the creditors of the said William McLELLAND, to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in terms of the statute, betwixt and the 26th of December next, being the day when nine calendar months from the date of the interlocutor awarding the sequestration expire; with certification to those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the bankrupt's sequestrated estate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

LORD SWINTON, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, on the 16th current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of Matthew Macgown merchant in Paisley, upon his own application, with the concurrence of two of his creditors, qualified in terms of the statute, and appointed his creditors to meet at Paisley, in the house of Mrs Graham vintner there, upon Tuesday the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim-factor upon said sequestrated estate in terms of the statute.

Of which this public notice is given to the whole creditors, that they may attend the above meeting, with their grounds of debt, and affidavits on the verity, to qualify them to act and vote in terms of the statute.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MR JOHN CRAWFORD, jun. merchant in Port-Glasgow, trustee of the creditors of ANDREW LYON, merchant and clock and watch maker there, intimates to the said creditors, That a state of the bankrupt's effects converted into money, and of the debts proved and lodged against him against the bankrupt's estate, with a scheme of division, and a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, do now lie open, within the trustee's counting-room, for the inspection of the creditors or their agents; and the trustee appoints a meeting of the creditors to be held, within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, upon Friday the 22d of July next, to receive their first dividends, and give such orders as may be judged proper for the future management of the bankrupt's affairs.

VILLA to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, the House, Office-houses, Garden, and Inclosures of WESTER COATS, lying in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and this of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by the Countess of Glencairn.

The House consists of
SUNK STORY—Kitchen, housekeeper's-room, pantry, servants-hall, laundry, three cellars, and other conveniences.

FIRST FLOOR—A handsome parlour, four bed-chambers, one of them with a dressing-room and closet, a small parlour, lobby, and washing-room, with a fire-place.

SECOND FLOOR—Drawing-room, 33 by 20 feet, 13 feet high, elegantly finished, a large bed-chamber, dressing-room, a small bed-room, with a fire-place and a closet.

UPPER STORY—A room designed for a library, with large garrets over the whole.

OFFICE-HOUSES—Stable for six horses, coach house, byre, poultry-kain.

There is a large garden, with high fruit-walls, well stocked with fruit-trees.

The whole property consists of between eight and nine acres, inclosed with stone walls, and divided into three inclosures, by stripes of planting and serpentine walks. The situation of the house is beautiful, commanding a fine view of the Frith and country round, and lie within a few minutes walk of the New Town of Edinburgh.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet.

House and Garden in Clackmannanshire, And HOUSE in George's Square, TO BE LET.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, the MANSION-HOUSE of KENNET, with stables, coach-house, and other offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house; also a large kitchen-garden, fruit-walls, and a small hot-house. The house is completely furnished, and is pleasantly situated in a plentiful country, within a mile of Clackmannan, and two miles of Alloa. It commands an extensive view of the river Forth, and adjacent country.

The premises will be let for such a number of years as can be agreed upon; and the tenant can be accommodated with one, two, or more inclosures round the house.

Also, to be LET unfurnished, that large LODGING, with stable and coach-house, lying on the east side of George's Square, as possessed by the late Lord Kennet.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet.

To SET or SELL, and to be entered to immediately,

THIRD and Fourth Storeys of the eastmost HOUSE in Queen Street.—The third storey consists of a very good dining-room, drawing room, three bed-rooms, a kitchen, besides apartments for servants, and two cellars.

The fourth storey consists of dining-room, four bed-rooms, closets, and kitchen, with two cellars.

There is also a Stable of four stalls and other conveniences.

The two storeys are at present possessed by different families; but may, with very little alteration, be made very commodious for one large family.

The houses are well finished, and in good repair, and command a most extensive and agreeable prospect of the Frith and country adjacent.

To be seen every day from twelve to two.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house, or to Adam Bruce writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 16th of June next at three o'clock afternoon, within the house of John Campbell, vintner in Perth.

All and Hail the Town and Lands of EAST-HAUGH of HUNTINGTOWER, consisting of about one hundred and fifty acres, lying within a mile of the town of Perth, on the public road leading from thence to Dundeld, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the rivers Tay and Almond.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Patrick Duncan junior writer in Perth, to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LANDS in AYRSHIRE for SALE.

TO be SOLD altogether, or in separate lots, The LANDS and ESTATE of CADEL, lying in the parish of Ardrossan, lordship of Cuninghame, and shire of Ayr, consisting of 1000 acres or thereby, and divided into twelve different farms.

The situation and soil of this estate is good; and having lime and coal in almost every part of it, may be highly improved at a small expense.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Captain John Cuninghame at Thornstown by Irvine, or Messrs Nasmith and Bell, at their writing chamber, Dickson's close, Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the Estate.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and Whole, these two and a half Huf-

band-Lands of NEWTON of EILDON, lying in the parish of Melrose and County of Roxburgh, formerly belonging to the deceased Nicol Bower, portioner there. Also the Lands of LAWFIELD, lying in the parish of Bowden, and county forefald; as the same are all presently occupied and possessed by Thomas Hay in Craigielaw.

These lands lie contiguous, and are of considerable extent; they are pleasantly situated near the banks of the river Tweed, and the great turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Lauder running through them, renders the access to lime on both sides easy and reasonable.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. William Riddell and William Charles Craigie writers to the signet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

FARMS in TWEEDALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in one or more Lots, as shall be afterwards advertised, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 8th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The following FARMS, being parts of the Estate of Kilbucko, lying in the parish of Kilbucko, and shire of Peebles:

I. MITCHELHILL, possessed by Alexander Gibson at about 100 l. Sterling of rent. The valued rent 219 l. 18 s. 10 d. Scots.

II. BLENDING and RAW, possessed by John Tod and the late Mr Tait minister, at about 96 l. Valued rent 209 l. 10 s. 7 d. Scots.

III. CLEUGH, GOSSLANDS, and NEWMAINS, possessed by Archibald Plenderleath; the rent about 132 l. Sterling. Valued rent 289 l. 7 s. 7 d. Scots.

All these Farms lie within a few miles of the market-town of Digger; are of great extent, and very improvable. They are held blench of the Crown; and, if put up in lots, a qualification will go along with one lot. A plan and measurement may be seen, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Robert Steel in Kilbucko Mains will show the grounds.

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